

be of more service to the country. Logan was a better man than most of his friends knew; a better man than those who don't know him will believe. But he was a chronic growler, unless he was in a fight, and then his Irish pulse beat contentedly. Logan never did less than he promised. He would always do more. During the tiresome Senatorial contest in Illinois last winter General Grant said:

"I hope Logan will be elected. He has an ugly temper, but you always know where to find him. He is the surest man to his friends, I know."

But, as I said, Judge Davis will be of more service to the country. He is able, judicial, and probably knows more law than any man in the Senate, except Edmunds, perhaps. His political position is in no doubt; he defined it clearly before he left Washington last session. He will support the President.

Booth, of California, is a man that will come out prominently some day. He is cool, calm, and contemplative. He is too indifferent to be warmly prejudiced for or against anything, and is accustomed to look out of impartial eye. There is a great deal of latent ability in him, also, and when he exhibits it, he will astonish people. Booth is *dilettante*. He has handsome hands, and wears them gloved. His clothes fit him too neatly to allow him to do any heavy lifting, but he is of that material that he will take off his coat when he gets interested.

Booth and Oglesby have formed a remarkable intimacy. Remarkable, because it would seem to a third party that they should repel each other, not attract. Oglesby is crude and boorish; he takes a pride in it. He says "Illenoy," and swears in the presence of such men as Frelinghuysen and William A. Wheeler. Booth thinks profanity vulgar, and has as delicate a sense of propriety as an old maid boarding-school teacher. But the two men are inseparable. They walk to the Capitol arm in arm every morning, and ride home together at night in the same carriage. One will wait an hour for breakfast if the other is late, and that is a test a matrimonial attachment won't stand.

From the new men that the South has sent to the Senate much is expected. They are a better class than have come from there since secession, and nearly all of them have been chastened by fire. Lamar, Hill, Morgan, Garland, Harris are all triumphs of the lost cause. Each one is the best of the native class in his State, and each believes in the divine right of the States. Lamar and Hill are the ablest and best known. The former from his long prominence in the House of Representatives, the latter from his debate with Blaine over the bleached bones of Andersonville.

Hill is an uneasy spirit, seldom sits in his own seat, and is given to pacing the floor like a man with a burden on his mind. This is also a characteristic of Christianity. Hill and Christianity resemble each other, except that the former has three or four more inches in length of spine. Both have round shoulders and faded gray eyes. They trim their whiskers alike, and are given to clasping their hands behind them. Hill is pathetic; Christianity is judicial. Hill is a dreamer; Christianity a student. Hill is brilliant in debate; Christianity writes everything he speaks, and reads a five-minute argument from manuscript.—*Washington Correspondence of the Daily Graphic.*

#### WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

If the bill to equalize bounties is passed by Congress, all soldiers who served three months will receive twenty-five dollars.

All soldiers who served nine months will receive seventy-five dollars.

All soldiers who enlisted prior to July 4, 1864, and served one year, will receive one hundred dollars.

All enlisted men who received discharges to accept promotion will receive eight and one third dollars per month, for each month's service as enlisted men, deducting only the amount of bounty received from the United States Government.

From the earliest history of our country, it has been the settled policy of the Government to pension its soldiers, or their representatives, who shall have become disabled in the service from wounds or disease; and this, too, from the date of death or discharge from the service. And so fixed by law and usage has been this policy that the soldier, on entering the service, regarded it as part of his contract with the Government that in case of his death or disability, his representative or himself should be granted a pension. And

this is especially true in all the great wars we have had in which volunteers were called for in addition to the Regular Army, from the revolutionary war down to the war of 1861.

Acting under this policy, unlike the great powers of the Old World, our Government has been relieved from the great burden and expense of maintaining large standing armies in time of peace; knowing and feeling that in any case of emergency, a call for troops for the defense of the flag would be promptly responded to. The vindication of the wisdom of this policy has been fully and thoroughly attested in every hour of need in the history of our country, and at no time more fully than in the late war, in behalf of whose wounded and disabled soldiers we are now seeking relief. And to-day, under this fixed policy of the country, if, unhappily, our Government should become involved in a war with any foreign power, and a call by the President for troops to defend the nation's honor should be made, it would be at once responded to by the people from all sections of the Union; and the boys who wore the blue and the boys who wore the gray, fighting in a common cause for the whole country, would vie with each other with laudable strife as to who should be most loyal to the flag, and do most to sustain our national honor and perpetuate constitutional law under our republican institutions.

#### Pensions to Veterans.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE PENSION LAWS FOR THE BENEFIT OF SURVIVORS OF THE WAR OF 1812, AND PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

The following is the bill amending the pension laws, so as to give pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and their widows, as it was amended in the Senate after passing the House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress:

*An act amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and their widows, and for other purposes.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-rolls the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, without regard to color, including militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, who served for fourteen days in the war with Great Britain of eighteen hundred and twelve, and who were in any engagement and were honorably discharged, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted men: *Provided, however,* That such widows were married to the husbands on account of whose services the pension is claimed prior to the treaty of peace which terminated the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and have not remarried.

SEC. 2. That this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of eight dollars per month or more, nor to any person receiving a pension of less than eight dollars per month except for the difference between the pension now received (if less than eight dollars per month) and eight dollars per month; pensions under this act shall be at the rate of eight dollars per month, except as herein provided, and shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto, from and after the passage of this act, for and during their natural lives: *Provided,* That the pensions to widows provided for in this act shall cease when they shall marry again.

SEC. 3. That before the name of any person shall be placed upon the pension-rolls under this act, proof shall be made, under such rules and Regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall prescribe, that the applicant is entitled to a pension under this act; and any person who shall falsely take any oath required to be taken under the provisions of this act shall be guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the rolls the name of any person when it shall appear, by proof satisfactory to him, that such name was put on said rolls by or through false or fraudulent representations, or by mistake as to the right of such person to a pension under this act. The loss or lack of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive the applicant of the benefit of this act, but other proof of the service performed and of an honorable discharge, if satisfactory, shall be deemed sufficient; and when there is no record-evidence of such service and such discharge, the applicant may establish the same by other satisfactory testimony.

SEC. 4. That all applications for pensions of the classes provided for in this act heretofore, or which may hereafter be made, shall be considered and decided as though made under this act; and all laws now in force in regard to the manner of paying pensions, and in reference to the punishment of frauds, shall be applicable to all claims under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to the pension-rolls the names of all persons now surviving heretofore pensioned on account of service in the war of eighteen

hundred and twelve against Great Britain, or for service in any of the Indian wars, and whose names were stricken from the rolls in pursuance of the act entitled, "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension-rolls the names of such persons as have taken up arms against the Government, or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolution prohibiting payment by any officer of the Government to any person not known to have been opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and section four thousand seven hundred and sixteen of the Revised Statutes at Large of the United States shall not apply to the persons provided for by this act: *Provided,* That no pensions shall be paid to any person whose name shall be so restored for the time during which his name was stricken from the pension rolls: *And provided, further,* That in case of the death of any such person during the time his name was stricken from the rolls, the surviving widow, if any, shall be entitled to receive such pension from and after the passage of this act, to continue during her widowhood.

SEC. 6. That all pensions which have been, or may hereafter be, granted, in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the service of the United States since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or in consequence of wounds or injuries received or disease contracted since said date, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from the United States service of the person on whose account the claim has been, or shall hereafter be, granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension: *Provided,* that the limitation herein prescribed shall not apply to claims by or in behalf of insane persons, or minor children of deceased soldiers.

SEC. 7. That immediately upon the passage of this act, the Commissioner of Pensions shall cause a copy of the same to be furnished each pension-agent, whose duty it shall be to notify each pensioner upon his roll who shall be entitled to arrears of pension under this act; and it shall be the further duty of the Commissioner of Pensions to pay, or cause to be paid, to such pensioners, or, if the pensioner shall have died, to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pension as the pensioner may be entitled to, or, if dead, would have been entitled to, under the provisions of the first section of this act, had he or she survived.

SEC. 8. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

CONGRESS should take immediate steps to increase the clerical force in the Surgeon General's Office. Every application for a pension is sent there to have the hospital record of the soldier investigated. The force of clerks now allowed is totally inadequate to the requirements of the Pension Office, and they are now 18,904 cases behind; that is, they have that number of cases on their tables to investigate, and that number of persons are kept from receiving their pensions by the unreasonable lack of clerical force in the office. If no more applications should be made, it would take from fifteen to eighteen months for the clerks of the Surgeon General's Office to dispose of the business already on their tables.

In order to protect the Government from the innumerable frauds which it is constantly attempted to perpetrate upon it, in the Pension Bureau, the Commissioner of Pensions should have an appropriation, so that the special service might be enlarged and its efficiency increased. There should be money enough provided so that a man could be sent to examine into every case of suspected fraud. Honest pensioners could in that way be protected, and dishonest ones prevented from defrauding the Government, and punished.

If you want to know how much will be due you from the Government when the bill for the Equalization of Bounties is passed, multiply the number of months you were in the service by eight and one third dollars, and subtract the amount of bounty you received from the United States. The remainder will show the amount of bounty you will be entitled to under this bill.

It was at a party the other evening. There was a lull in the conversation, which made the host, who was inexperienced in party matters, somewhat nervous. With a view to relief, he asked a mournful-looking man, who was set like a packing box up in one corner, if he was married. "No, I am a bachelor," stiffly replied the somber man. "Ah!" observed the host, warming up with the subject, "How long have you been a bachelor?" There was another lull in the conversation.